

# W H I

Nor whirl of time, nor flight of years can waste, *Creach.*  
I have been watching what thoughts came up in the whirl  
of fancy, that were worth communicating. *Pope.*  
How the car rattles, how its kindling wheels  
Smoke in the whirl: the circling sand ascends,  
And in the noble dust the chariot's loft.  
2. Any thing moved with rapid rotation.  
I though in dreadful whirls we hung  
High on the broken wave,  
I knew thou wert not flow to hear,  
Nor impotent to save. *Addison's Spectator.*  
WHIRLWAT. *n. f.* [whirl and bat.] Any thing moved rapidly  
round to give a blow. It is frequently used by the poets for  
the ancient cestus.  
At whirlbat he had slain many, and was now himself slain  
by Pollux. *L'Estrange.*  
The whirlbat's falling blow they nimbly shun,  
And win the race ere they begin to run. *Creach's Manil.*  
The guardian angels of kingdoms he rejected, as Dares  
did the whirlbats of Eryx, when they were thrown before him  
by Entellus. *Dryden.*  
The whirlbat and the rapid race shall be  
Reserved for Cæsar, and ordain'd by me. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
WHIRLBONE. *n. f.* The patella. *Donfouth.*  
WHIRLIGIG. *n. f.* [whirl and gig.] A toy which children  
spin round.  
He found that marbles taught him percussion, and whirligigs  
the axis in peritrochio. *Arbutn. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*  
That since they gave things their beginnings,  
And set this whirligig a spinning. *Prior.*  
WHIRLPOOL. *n. f.* [whirlpool, Saxon.] A place where the  
water moves circularly, and draws whatever  
comes within the circle towards its center; a vortex.  
Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath led through ford and  
whirlpool, o'er bog and quagmire. *Shak. King Lear.*  
In the fathomless profound  
Down sunk they, like a falling stone,  
By raging whirlpools overthrown. *Sandys.*  
This calm of heaven, this mermaid's melody,  
Into an unseen whirlpool draws you fast,  
And in a moment sinks you. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
Send forth, ye wife! send forth your lab'ring thought:  
Let it return with empty notions fraught,  
Of airy columns every moment broke,  
Of circling whirlpools, and of spheres of smoke. *Prior.*  
In the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms must be thrust  
and crowded to the middle of those whirlpools, and there consti-  
tute one another into great solid bodies. *Bentley.*  
WHIRLWIND. *n. f.* [whirlwind, German.] A stormy wind  
moving circularly.  
In the very torrent and whirlwind of your passion, beget a  
temperance that may give it smoothness. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
With whirlwinds from beneath the tofs'd the ship,  
And bare expos'd the bosom of the deep. *Dryden's Æn.*  
WHIRRING. *adj.* A word formed in imitation of the sound  
expressed by it.  
From the brake the whirling pheasant springs,  
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings. *Pope.*  
WHISK. *n. f.* [wisch, to wipe, German.]  
1. A small becom, or brush.  
The white of an egg, though in part transparent, yet,  
being long agitated with a whisk or spoon, loses its transpa-  
rency. *Boyle.*  
If you break any china with the top of the whisk on the  
mantle-tree, gather up the fragments. *Swift.*  
2. A part of a woman's dress.  
An easy means to prevent being one farthing the worse for  
the abatement of interest, is wearing a lawn whisk instead of  
a point de Venice. *Child of Trade.*  
To WHISK. *v. a.* [wischen, to wipe, German.]  
1. To sweep with a small becom.  
2. To move nimbly, as when one sweeps.  
Cardan believ'd great states depend  
Upon the tip of th' bear's tail's end;  
That as the whisk it is towards the sun,  
Strow'd mighty empires up and down. *Hudibras.*  
WHISKER. *n. f.* [from whisk.] The hair growing on the  
cheek unshaven; the mustachio.  
A sacrifice to fall of state,  
Whole thread of life the fatal filters  
Did twist together with its whiskers. *Hudibras.*  
Behold four kings in majesty rever'd,  
With hoary whiskers and a forked beard. *Pope.*  
A painter added a pair of whiskers to the face. *Addison.*  
To WHISPER. *v. n.* [wisperen, Dutch.] To speak with a  
low voice, so as not to be heard but by the ear close to the  
speaker.  
He sometime with fearful countenance would desire the king  
to look to himself; for that all the court and city were full of  
whisperings and expectation of some sudden change. *Sidney.*

# W H I

All that hate me whisper together against me. *Pf. xli. 7.*  
In speech of man, the whispering or susurrus, whether  
louder or softer, is an interior sound; but the speaking out is  
an exterior sound, and therefore you can never make a tone,  
nor sing in whispering; but in speech you may. *Bacon.*  
The King Accellis calls;  
Then softly whisper'd in her faithful ear,  
And bade his daughters at the rites appear. *Pope.*  
It is as offensive to speak wit in a fool's company, as it  
would be ill manners to whisper in it: he is displeased at both,  
because he is ignorant of what is said.  
He comes and whispers in his ear.  
The hollow whispering breeze, the pliant rills  
Purle down amid the twisted roots. *Thomson.*  
To WHISPER. *v. a.*  
1. To address in a low voice.  
When they talk of him they shake their heads,  
And whisper one another in the ear. *Shak. King John.*  
Give sorrow words; the grief that does not speak,  
Whispers the o'er-fraught heart, and bids it break. *Shaksp.*  
He first whispers the man in the ear, that such a man should  
think such a card. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The steward whispered the young Templar, that's true to  
my knowledge. *Tatler.*  
2. To utter in a low voice.  
You have heard of the news abroad, I mean the whisper'd  
ones; for they are yet but ear-killing arguments. *Shaksp.*  
They might buzz and whisper it one to another, and tacitly  
withdrawing from the apostles, noise it about the city. *Ben.*  
3. To prompt secretly.  
Charles the emperor,  
Under pretence to see the queen his aunt,  
For 'twas indeed his colour, but he came  
To whisper Wolsey, here makes visitation. *Shak. H. VIII.*  
WHISPER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A low soft voice.  
The extension is more in tones than in speech; therefore  
the inward voice or whisper cannot give a tone. *Bacon.*  
Strictly observe the first hints and whispers of good and evil  
that pass in the heart, and this will keep conscience quick and  
vigilant. *South.*  
Soft whispers through th' assembly went.  
He uncalled, his patron to controul,  
Divulg'd the secret whispers of his soul. *Dryden.*  
WHISPERER. *n. f.* [from whisper.]  
1. One that speaks low.  
2. A private talker.  
Kings trust in eunuchs hath rather been as to good spirits and  
good whisperers than good magistrates. *Bacon.*  
WHISPER. [This word is called by Skinner, who seldom errs, an  
interjection commanding silence, and so it is commonly used;  
but Shakespeare uses it as a verb, and Addison as an adjective.]  
1. Are silent.  
Come unto these yellow sands,  
And then take hands;  
Curst feed when you have, and kiss,  
The wild waves whisper. *Shaksp. Tempest.*  
2. Still; silent.  
The winds, with wonder whisper,  
Smoothly the waters kiss'd,  
Whispering new joys to the mild ocean. *Milton.*  
3. Be still.  
WHIST. *n. f.* A game at cards, requiring close attention and  
silence.  
The clergyman used to play at whist and swobbers. *Swift.*  
Whist awhile  
Walks his grave round, beneath a cloud of smoke,  
Wreath'd fragrant from the pipe. *Thomson's Autumn.*  
To WHISTLE. *v. n.* [whysclan, Saxon; sibilus, Latin.]  
1. To form a kind of musical sound by an inarticulate modula-  
tion of the breath.  
I've watch'd and travell'd hard;  
Some time I shall sleep out, the rest I'll whistle. *Shaksp.*  
His big manly voice  
Changing again toward childish treble pipes,  
He whistles in his sound. *Shaksp.*  
Let one whistle at the one end of a trunk, and hold your  
ear at the other, and the sound shall strike so sharp as you can  
scarce endure it. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
While the plowman near at hand  
Whistles o'er the furrow'd land. *Milton.*  
Should Bertran found his trumpets,  
And Torrismond but whistle through his fingers,  
He draws his army off. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
He whistled as he went for want of thought.  
The ploughman leaves the talk of days,  
And trudging homeward whistles on the way. *Gay.*  
2. To make a sound with a small wind instrument.  
3. To sound shrill.  
Soft whistles run along the leafy woods,  
And mountains whistle to the murm'ring floods. *Dryden.*  
Rhætus

# W H I

Rhætus from the hearth a burning brand  
Selects, and whirling waves; 'till from his hand  
The fire took flame, then dash'd it from the right  
On fair Charaxus' temples, near the light  
Then whistling past came on. *Dryden.*  
When winged deaths in whistling arrows fly,  
Wilt thou, though wounded, yet undaunted stay,  
Perform thy part, and share the dangerous day?  
The wild winds whistle, and the billows roar,  
The splitting raft the furious tempest tore. *Pope.*  
To WHISTLE. *v. a.* To call by a whistle.  
Whistle them backwards and forwards, 'till he is weary.  
He chanced to miss his dog: we stood still 'till he had  
whistled him up. *South's Sermons.*  
When simple pride for flattery makes demands,  
May duncie by duncie be whistled off my hands! *Pope.*  
WHISTLE. *n. f.* [whistle, Saxon.]  
1. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth.  
My fire in caves constrains the wind,  
Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appease;  
They fear his whistle, and forsake the seas. *Dryden.*  
2. A sound made by a small wind instrument.  
3. The mouth; the organ of whistling.  
Let's drink the other cup to wet our whistles, and so sing  
away all sad thoughts. *Watson's Angler.*  
4. The masters and pilots were so astonish'd that they knew  
not how to direct; and if they knew, they could scarcely,  
when they directed, hear their own whistle. *Sidney.*  
Behold,  
Upon the heaped tackle shipboys climbing;  
Hear the shrill whistle, which doth order give  
To founds confus'd. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
Small whistles, or shepherds oaten pipes, give a found, be-  
cause of their extreme slenderness, whereby the air is more  
pent than in a wider pipe. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Her infant grandame's whistle next it grew,  
The bells the gingle'd, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*  
5. The noise of winds.  
6. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs.  
Madam, here comes my lord.  
—I have been worth the whistle. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
The knight, pursuing this epistle,  
Believ'd he'd brought her to his whistle. *Hudibras.*  
WHISTLER. *n. f.* [from whistle.] One who whistles.  
The prize was a guinea to be confer'd upon the ablest  
whistler, who could whistle clearest, and go through his tune  
without laughing. *Addison.*  
WHIT. *n. f.* [whit, a thing; aphte, any thing, Saxon.] A  
point; a jot.  
We love, and are no whit regarded.  
The motive cause of doing it is not in ourselves, but car-  
rieth us as if the wind should drive a feather in the air; we no  
whit furthering that whereby we are driven. *Hooker.*  
Her sacred book with blood ywrit,  
That none could read, except the did him teach;  
She unto him disclosed every whit,  
And heavenly documents thereof did preach. *Fairy Queen.*  
Although the lord became the king's tenant, his country  
was no whit reformed thereby, but remained in the former  
barbarism. *Davies on Ireland.*  
Nature's full blessings would be well dispens'd  
In unsuperfluous, even proportion,  
And the no whit encumber'd with her store. *Milton.*  
In account of ancient times it ought to satisfy any enquirer,  
if they can be brought any whit near one another. *Tillotson.*  
It is every whit as honourable to assist a good minister, as  
to oppose a bad one. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 48.*  
WHIT. *adj.* [whit, Saxon; wit, Dutch.]  
1. Having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all  
colours; snowy.  
When the paper was held nearer to any colour than to the  
rest, it appeared of that colour to which it approached nearest;  
but when it was equally, or almost equally distant from all  
the colours, so that it might be equally illuminated by them  
all, it appeared white. *Newton's Opticks.*  
Why round our coaches crowd the white-glov'd beaux?  
Ulysses cut a piece from the chine of the white-tooth'd  
boar, round which there was much fat. *Broom.*  
2. Having the colour of fear; pale.  
My hand will  
That multitudinous sea incarnadine,  
Making the green one red. —  
—My hands are of your colour, but I shame  
To wear a heart so white. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
3. Having the colour appropriated to happiness and innocence.  
Welcome, pure-ey'd faith, white-handed hope;  
Thou hovering angel girl with golden wings,  
And thou unblemish'd form of chastity. *Milton.*

# W H I

Wert thou that sweet-smiling youth?  
Or that crown'd matron, fage, white-robed truth? *Milton.*  
Let this auspicious morning be express'd  
With a white stone, distinguish'd from the rest;  
White as thy fame, and as thy honour clear,  
And let new joys attend on thy new-added year. *Dryden.*  
To feastful mirth be this white hour assign'd,  
And sweet discourse, the banquet of the mind. *Pope.*  
Peace o'er the world her olive-wand extend,  
And white-robd innocence from heav'n descend. *Pope.*  
4. Grey with age.  
I call you servile ministers,  
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd,  
Your high-engender'd battles 'gainst a head  
So old and white as this. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
So minutes, hours, and days, weeks, months and years  
Past over, to the end they were created,  
Would bring white hairs unto a quiet grave. *Shaksp.*  
5. Pure; unblemish'd.  
Unhappy Dryden! in all Charles's days,  
Solomon only boasts unpotted lays:  
And in our own, excuse some courtly stains,  
No whiter page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*  
WHITE. *n. f.*  
1. Whiteness; any thing white; white colour.  
A friend coming to visit me, I stopp'd him at the door,  
and before I told him what the colours were, or what I was  
doing, I asked him which of the two whites were the best,  
and wherein they differed; and after he had at that distance  
view'd them well, he answer'd, that they were both good  
whites, and that he could not say which was best, nor wherein  
their colours differ'd. *Newton's Opticks.*  
My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies,  
Finely attired in a robe of white. *Shaksp.*  
2. The mark at which an arrow is shot.  
If a mark be set up for an archer at a great distance, let  
him aim as exactly as he can, the least wind shall take his  
arrow, and divert it from the white. *Dryden.*  
Remove him then, and all your plots fly sure  
Point blank, and level to the very white  
Of your designs. *Southern.*  
3. The albuginous part of eggs.  
I'll fetch some flax and whites of eggs  
To apply to's bleeding face. *Shaksp.*  
The strongest repellents are the whites of new-laid eggs  
beaten to a froth, with alum. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
What principle manages the white and yolk of an egg into  
such a variety of textures, as is requisite to fashion a  
chick? *Boyle.*  
The two in most regions represent the yolk and the mem-  
brane that lies next above it; so the exterior region of the  
earth is as the shell of the egg, and the abyss under it as the  
white that lies under the shell. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
4. The white part of the eye.  
Our general himself  
Sanctifies himself with's hands,  
And turns up the white o' th' eye to his discourse. *Shaksp.*  
The horny or pellucid coat of the eye, doth not lie in  
the same superficies with the white of the eye, but flieth up  
as a hillock, above its convexity. *Ray.*  
To WHITE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make white; to  
dealbate.  
His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so  
as no fuller on earth can white them. *Matt. ix. 3.*  
Like unto whited sepulchres, which appear beautiful out-  
ward, but are within full of dead men's bones. *Matt. xxiii.*  
WHITELEAD. *n. f.*  
White lead is made by taking sheet-lead, and having cut it  
into long and narrow slips, they make it up into rolls, but  
so that a small distance may remain between every spiral re-  
volution. These rolls are put into earthen pots, so ordered  
that the lead may not sink down above half way, or some  
small matter more in them: these pots have each of them  
very sharp vinegar in the bottom, so full as almost to touch  
the lead. When the vinegar and lead have both been put  
into the pot, it is covered up close, and so left for a certain  
time; in which space the corrosive fumes of the vinegar will  
reduce the surface of the lead into a more white coal, which  
they separate by knocking it with a hammer. There are two  
sorts of this fold at the colour shops, the one called ceruse,  
which is the most pure part, and the other is called white  
lead. *Quincy.*  
WHITELY. *adj.* [from white.] Coming near to white.  
A whitey wanton, with a velvet brow,  
With two pitch-balls stuck in her face for eyes. *Shaksp.*  
Now, governor, I see I must blush  
Quite through this veil of night a whitey shame,  
To think I could design to make thine free,  
Who were by nature slaves. *Southern's Orsino.*

WHITE-